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Office européen des brevets



Publication number: **0 511 405 A1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION
published in accordance with Art.
158(3) EPC

(21) Application number: **91919807.7**

(22) Date of filing: **14.11.91**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP91/01557

(87) International publication number:
WO 92/08745 (29.05.92 92/12)

(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **C08F 2/38, C08F 4/00,
C08G 59/68, C08G 65/02,
C08G 85/00, C08K 5/56,
C08L 101/00**

(30) Priority: **16.11.90 JP 312152/90
21.10.91 JP 301041/91**

(43) Date of publication of application:
04.11.92 Bulletin 92/45

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

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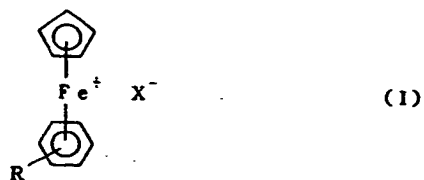
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(54) **CATIONICALLY POLYMERIZABLE ORGANIC MATERIAL COMPOSITION AND STABILIZATION OF SAID COMPOSITION.**

(57) A cationically polymerizable organic material composition essentially comprising a cationically polymerizable organic material and a cationic polymerization catalyst, which further contains at least one compound selected from the group consisting of onium salts each having a nucleophilic counter anion represented by halide, perchlorate, alkylsulfate or p-toluenesulfonate ion and salts of iron-aromatic compounds represented by formula (I). The composition is cured by radiation and/or heating and has an excellent storage stability and a long pot life at room temperature out of contact with light.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cationically polymerizable organic material composition which comprises a cationic polymerization catalyst(s) and a cationically polymerizable organic material(s) as essential ingredients and which are capable of being cured by irradiation of a radiation (e.g. UV and electron beam) or by heat, and to a method for the stabilization of said composition. More particularly, it relates to a cationically polymerizable organic material composition having a prolonged pot life, and to a method for stabilizing the composition with an one-pack composition thereof.

PRIOR ART

Dicyandiamide has been hitherto used extensively as a cationic polymerization catalyst for cationically polymerizable organic materials, *inter alia* one-pack epoxy resins, but the compound requires a considerably elevated temperature and a long time for the curing of the materials while having excellent stability at room temperature. To solve the disadvantages, p-methoxybenzyltetramethylenesulfonium salt (Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) Nos. 58-37003 and 63-223002) and p-methoxybenzyl-2-cyanopyridinium salt (the 39th lecture and discussion meeting for thermosetting resins-abstract (1989) pp. 67-70, Japan) has been proposed as catalysts capable of curing said materials by a little heat and within a short time.

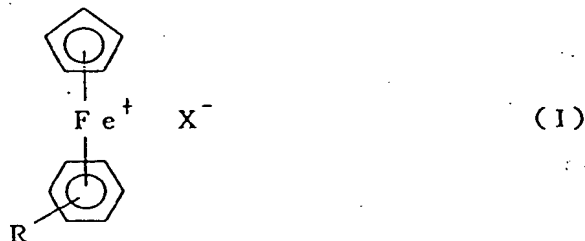
PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

The above described p-methoxybenzyltetramethylenesulfonium or p-methoxybenzyl-2-cyanopyridinium salts has high activity, but they also have drawbacks such as poor stability and short pot life, and accordingly the one-pack epoxy resins must be stored at low temperature resulting in the much lower practical use of said salts.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Through our studies to solve said problems, we have found cationically polymerizable organic material compositions which have excellent storage stability at room temperature or at room temperature in the dark and which are capable of being polymerized or cured by radiation and/or heat for a short time, by incorporating a specific compound acting as stabilizer into a composition which contains a cationic polymerization catalyst(s) and a cationically polymerizable organic material(s) as essential ingredients. The present invention is based on this discovery.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a cationically polymerizable organic material composition characterized by incorporating, as stabilizer, one or more onium salts having a nucleophilic pair anion chosen from halogenide, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate and p-toluenesulfonate ions, or one or more iron aromatic compounds represented by the general formula (I):

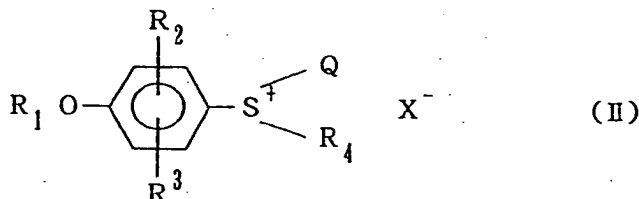


where R is hydrogen, halogen, or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; and X is halogen, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate or p-toluenesulfonate, into a cationically polymerizable organic material composition which contains a cationic polymerization catalyst(s) and a cationically polymerizable organic material(s) as essential ingredients.

Among the stabilizers of the present invention, they include any onium salt having the above mentioned nucleophilic pair anions, but preferred onium salts are any compound consisting of an onium ion having a phenyl or substituted phenyl, alkyl, benzyl or substituted benzyl, or α -naphthylmethyl group on the onium atom, and a given pair anion, where examples of the substituted phenyl group are p-hydroxyphenyl, p-acetoxyphenyl, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl, and p-benzoyloxycarbonyloxyphenyl groups; and examples

of the substituted benzyl group are p-chlorobenzyl, p-methylbenzyl, p-nitrobenzyl, o-nitrobenzyl, m-nitrobenzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, o-methylbenzyl, o-chlorobenzyl, m-chlorobenzyl, and m-methylbenzyl groups.

The onium salts usable as stabilizer are for example sulfonium salts such as compounds represented by the following general formula (II):



where R_1 is hydrogen, methyl, acetyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, or benzyloxycarbonyl group; R_2 and R_3 are independently hydrogen, halogen, or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group; R_4 is a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group; Q represents a C_1 - C_4 alkyl, benzyl, methylbenzyl, dimethylbenzyl, trimethylbenzyl, chlorobenzyl, dichlorobenzyl, trichlorobenzyl, nitrobenzyl, dinitrobenzyl, trinitrobenzyl, or naphthylmethyl group; and X is halogen, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate, or p-toluenesulfonate, and ammonium salts and phosphonium salts.

Exemplified stabilizers for use in the compositions of the present invention are preferably benzyl-p-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, benzyl-p-hydroxyphenylethylsulfonium chloride, benzyl-p-hydroxyphenylmethyl methyl sulfate, p-chlorobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, p-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, o-methylbenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, m-methylbenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, benzyl-4-methoxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, benzyl-3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, benzyl-3-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butylphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, dibenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylsulfonium chloride, α -naphthylmethyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride, 4-hydroxyphenyldimethyl methyl sulfate, 4-(benzyloxycarbonyloxy)phenyldimethyl methyl sulfate, triphenylsulfonium chloride, bis[4-(diphenylsulfonio)phenyl]sulfide bischloride, benzyl-dimethylanilinium chloride, triphenylbenzylphosphonium chloride, 4-nitrobenzyldimethyl-p-(methylthio)-phenylammonium chloride, and cyclopentadienecumene-iron complex chloride.

The proportion of a stabilizer incorporated into the composition of this invention is preferably from 0.01 to 20 parts by weight and more preferably from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of said cationic polymerization catalyst. If an applied amount of the stabilizer is larger, then no cured products to be satisfied can be obtained because a pair anion of the composition and leads to a fast termination reaction resulting in insufficient formation of the network structure. On the other hand, if the amount thereof is smaller then its effect as stabilizer can not be achieved, whereby a composition with a sufficient pot life can not be obtained.

Examples of the cationic polymerization catalyst for use in the compositions of the present invention are known sulfonium and ammonium salts such as p-methoxybenzyltetramethylenesulfonium hexafluoroantimonate, p-methoxybenzyltetramethylenesulfonium hexafluorophosphate, benzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate, p-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate, o-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate, o-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate, α -naphthylmethyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate, p-methoxybenzyl-o-cyanopyridinium hexafluoroantimonate, m-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate, and p-methoxybenzyldimethylphenylammonium hexafluoroantimonate.

The proportion of a cationic polymerization catalyst incorporated into the composition of this invention is preferably from 0.01 to 20 parts by weight and more preferably from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of said cationically polymerizable organic material.

The cationically polymerizable organic materials usable in this invention are for example cationically polymerizable vinyl compounds such as epoxy resins, styrene and vinyl ethers; and cyclic ethers such as spiro-orthoesters, bicycloorthoesters and spiro-orthocarbonates. Examples of the epoxy resins include hitherto known aromatic epoxy resins, alicyclic epoxy resins and aliphatic epoxy resins, as well as epoxide monomers and episulfide monomers.

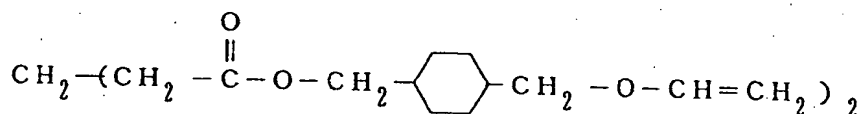
Exemplified aromatic epoxy resins are polyglycidyl ethers of polyhydric phenols having at least one aromatic nucleus or of alkylene oxide adducts of the polyhydric phenol, for example glycidyl ethers

prepared by reaction of a bisphenol compound such as bisphenol A, bisphenol F or bisphenol S, or of an alkylene oxide (e.g. ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and butylene oxide) adduct of the bisphenol compound with epichlorohydrin; novolak-type epoxy resins (e.g. phenol.novolak-type epoxy resins, cresol.novolak-type epoxy resins and brominated phenol.novolak-type epoxy resins); and trisphenolmethanetriglycidyl ether.

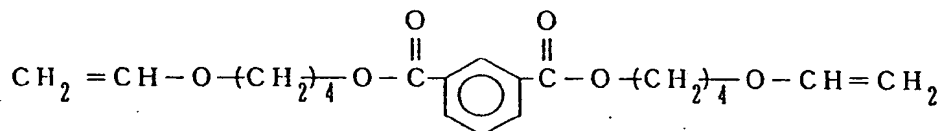
- 5 The alicyclic epoxy resins are for example 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate, bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl- methyl)adipate, 2-(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-5,5-spiro-3,4-epoxy)cyclohexanone-metha-dioxane, bis(2,3-epoxycyclopentyl)- ether, and EHPE-3150 (alicyclic epoxy resin, softening point 71 °C; ex DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.).

Examples of the aliphatic epoxy resins are polyglycidyl ethers of aliphatic polyhydric alcohols or of
10 alkylene oxide adducts of the alcohols, and representatively diglycidyl ether of 1,4-butanediol; diglycidyl ether of 1,6-hexanediol; triglycidyl ether of glycerine; triglycidyl ether of trimethylol propane; diglycidyl ether of polyethylene glycol; diglycidyl ether of propylene glycol; and polyglycidyl ethers of polyether polyols obtained by addition reaction of an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or glycerine, with one or more alkylene oxides (e.g. ethylene oxide and propylene oxide). The epoxide
15 monomers are for example monoglycidyl ethers of aliphatic higher alcohols; and monoglycidyl ethers of phenol, cresol or butylphenol, or of polyether alcohols obtained by addition reaction of the phenol compound with an alkylene oxide.

Exemplified cationically polymerizable vinyl compounds are triethyleneglycol divinyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol divinyl ether, cyclohexane-1,4-dimethylol divinyl ether, 1,4-butanediol divinyl ether,



and



- 35 These cationically polymerizable organic materials may be used alone or as mixtures thereof. According to the present invention, the cationically polymerizable organic material compositions which comprises a cationic polymerization catalyst capable of curing said materials by irradiation of a radiation and/or by heat, can keep a long pot life at room temperature or at room temperature in the dark.

The cationic polymerization catalyst being an ingredient of the invention is active on radiation and/or
40 heat. It is thus assumed that the cationic catalyst excited by radiation or heat releases cation species such as benzyl cation, naphthylmethyl cation and proton, whereby the polymerization of the above described cationically polymerizable organic materials is accelerated. However, the cation species generate to some extent even at room temperature, and thereby a problem of the room temperature stabilization will be caused. According to the method for the stabilization of this invention, it is assumed that pair anions of the
45 stabilizer can predominantly trap very small amounts of the initiating species generated at room temperature to result in hindrance of the polymerization of a cationically polymerizable organic material(s).

Upon use the compositions according to this invention may optionally be mixed together with one or more auxiliaries such as bulk fillers, flame retardants, antistatic agents, surfactants, and acid anhydrides.

The compositions of the invention can be used in polishing varnishes, inks, paints, adhesives,
50 laminates, preregs, molding compounds, sealing compounds, etc.

The compositions of this invention are capable of storing over a long term and thus have a long pot life, and further they have the function of initiating a polymerization quickly by irradiation of for instance light or electron beam and/or by a little heat, excellent curing property, and less moisture absorption, thereby
55 providing cured products having excellent water resistance, chemical resistance and electrical insulation.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will further be illustrated by the following examples in detail, but the scope of the

invention is not limited solely by those examples.

Examples 1 - 5

- Each composition was prepared using indicated amounts of a cationic polymerization catalyst and of p-hydroxyphenyldimethylsulfonium methyl sulfate as stabilizer, based on 100 parts by weight of phenyl glycidyl ether as epoxide monomer, and subsequently stored at 40°C for 30 days. The conversion of the monomer after storage was calculated from a ¹H-NMR spectrum of the composition. In addition, each of the compositions immediately after preparation or after storage at 40°C for 30 days was polymerized at 120°C for 1 hr, and the conversion of the monomer was thereafter calculated from a ¹H-NMR spectrum of the resulting product. The results are shown in Table 1.

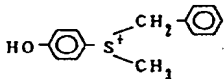
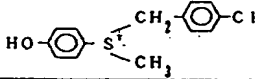
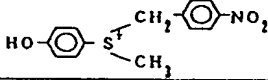
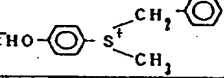
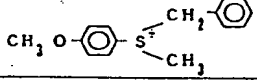
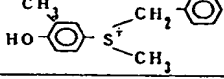
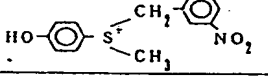
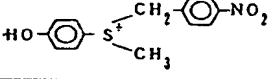
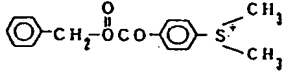
Table 1

		Examples				
		1	2	3	4	5
Phenyl glycidyl ether		100	100	100	100	100
Cationic polymerization catalyst		3	3	3		
					3	
						3
Stabilizer		0.03	0.10	0.15	0.03	0.03
Conversion after storage at 40°C for 30 days (%)		0	0	0	0	2
Conversion after polymerization at 120°C for 1 hr (%)	Immediately after preparation	82	82	80	84	84
	After storage at 40°C for 30 days	80	80	77	83	83

Examples 6 - 13

- Stabilization of each composition which has been prepared using 100 parts by weight of phenyl glycidyl ether and 3 parts by weight of p-hydroxyphenylbenzylmethylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate as cationic polymerization catalyst together with various types of stabilizers, was estimated in accordance with the procedure described in Examples 1 - 5. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

		Examples							
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Phenyl glycidyl ether		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Catalyst	 SbF_6^-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	 Cl^-	0.03							
	 Cl^-		0.03						
	 Cl^-			0.03					
	 Cl^-				0.03				
	 Cl^-					0.03			
	 Cl^-						0.03		
	 Br^-							0.03	
	 CH_3SO_4^-								0.03
Conversion after storage at 40°C for 30 days (%)		0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Conversion after polymerization at 120°C for 1 hr (%)	Immediately after preparation	80	82	82	80	83	80	82	81
	After storage at 40°C for 30 days	80	83	80	78	81	80	82	82

Examples 14 - 19

Stabilization of each composition which has been prepared using 100 parts by weight of phenyl glycidyl ether and 3 parts by weight of p-methoxybenzyltetramethylenesulfonium hexafluoroantimonate as cationic polymerization catalyst together with various types of stabilizers, was estimated in accordance with the

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procedure described in Examples 1 - 5. The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

5

		Examples					
		14	15	16	17	18	19
10	Phenyl glycidyl ether	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Catalyst						
	$\text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}^+\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \text{ SbF}_6^-$	3	3	3	3	3	3
15	Stabilizer						
20							
25							
30							
35							
40							
	Conversion after storage at 40°C for 30 days (%)	0	0	3	3	4	0
45	Conversion after polymerization at 120°C for 1 hr (%)	83	82	82	84	84	85
		80	82	81	82	82	85

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Examples 20 - 25

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Stabilization of each composition which has been prepared using 100 parts by weight of phenyl glycidyl ether and 3 parts by weight of p-methoxybenzyl 2-cyanopyridinium hexafluoroantimonate as cationic polymerization catalyst together with various types of stabilizers, was estimated in accordance with the procedure described in Examples 1 - 5. The results are shown in Table 4

Table 4

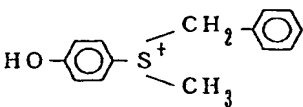
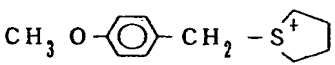
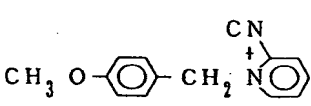
		Examples					
		20	21	22	23	24	25
	Phenyl glycidyl ether	100	100	100	100	100	100
5							
10	Catalyst						
	$\text{CH}_3 \text{ O} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{N}^+ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{CN} \text{ SbF}_6^-$	3	3	3	3	3	3
15	Stabilizer						
	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{S}^+ \text{Cl}^-$	0.03					
20	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}^+ - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{S} \text{ 2Cl}^-$		0.03				
	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}^+ - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{ Cl}^-$			0.03			
25	$\text{NO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{N}^+ (\text{CH}_3)_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{SCH}_3 \text{ Cl}^-$				0.03		
30	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{N}^+ (\text{CH}_3)_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{ Cl}^-$					0.03	
35	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{Fe}^+ \text{ Cl}^-$						0.03
40	Conversion after storage at 40°C for 30 days (%)	0	0	2	2	3	0
45	Conversion after polymerization at 120°C for 1 hr (%)	84	82	83	82	84	82
		82	80	80	82	83	81

50 Comparative examples 1 - 3

Stabilizer-free equivalent compositions were prepared and subjected to the similar tests in accordance with the procedure described in Examples 1 - 5. The results are shown in Table 5. In these cases, the compositions after storage at 40°C for 30 days were not subjected to 1-hr polymerization at 120°C.

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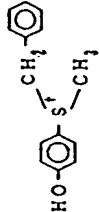
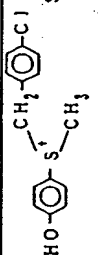
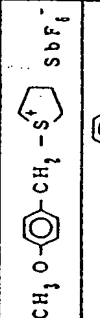
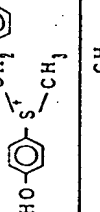
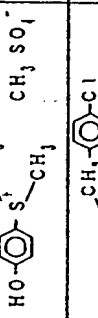
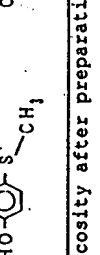
Table 5

		Comparative examples		
		1	2	3
Phenyl glycidyl ether		100	100	100
Cationic polymerization catalyst	 SbF_6^-	3		
	 SbF_6^-		3	
	 SbF_6^-			3
Conversion after storage at 40°C for 30 days (%)		62	80	77
Conversion after polymerization at 120°C for 1 hr (%)	Immediately after preparation	82	84	82
	After storage at 40°C for 30 days	—	—	—

Examples 26 - 32, Comparative examples 4 - 6

Compositions which have been prepared from 97.5 parts by weight of Epikote 828 (bisphenol A type epoxy resin; ex Yuka-Shell Epoxy), 2.5 parts by weight of n-butylglycidyl ether, and indicated amounts of a cationic polymerization catalyst(s) and of a stabilizer, were stored at 40°C for 30 days and then determined for viscosity (at 25°C) and curing time. The curing time means a time taken until a rotator stops rotating when a small amount of the composition was stirred using the rotator in a vial. Herein the curing times of the compositions of Comparative examples 4 - 6 after storage at 40°C for 30 days were not determined. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

	Examples										Comparative examples			
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	4	5	6				
Epikote 828	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95				
n-Butylglycidyl ether	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5						
		0.5							0.5					
			0.5											
	0.025	0.025	0.025			0.05	0.01							
				0.025										
					0.025									
Viscosity after preparation (cp)	4500	4400	4500	4500	4500	4000	5000	6500	6000	6200				
Viscosity after storage at 40°C for 30 days (cp)	5500	5000	4800	4500	5100	4300	9000	>50000	>50000	>50000				
Immediately after preparation	3' 30"	3' 50"	3' 15"	3' 30"	3' 30"	3' 50"	3' 15"	3' 10"	3' 25"	2' 40"				
After storage at 40°C for 30 days	4' 15"	4' 45"	4' 30"	3' 30"	4' 30"	4' 50"	3' 15"	—	—	—				

Examples 33 - 38

Compositions which have been prepared from 100 parts by weight of the alicyclic epoxy resin 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate (ex DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.) and indicated amounts of a cationic polymerization catalyst and of a stabilizer, were stored for 30 days at room temperature in the dark. Each of the compositions after storage and immediately after preparation was measured for curing time by irradiation of sunlight. The curing time means a time taken until the flow of a

composition stops completely when a vial was tipped in which the composition has been previously put at a small level and continually irradiated by sunlight. Then the state of the samples after storage was observed and classified into: O , less increase of viscosity; Δ , increase of viscosity while the sample has a flowing property; and X , gelation. The results are shown in Table 7.

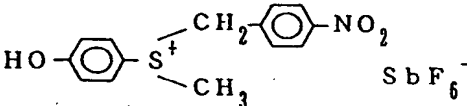
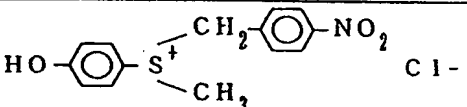
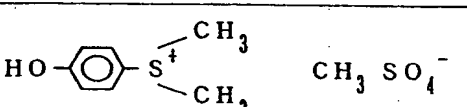
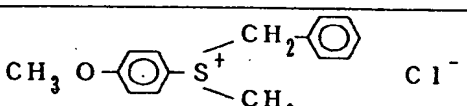
Table 7

		Examples					
		33	34	35	36	37	38
Alicyclic epoxy resin		100	100	100	100	100	100
Cationic polymerization catalyst	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}^+\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NO}_2 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix} \text{SbF}_6^-$	2	2	2			
	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}^+\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NO}_2 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix} \text{PF}_6^-$				2		
	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}^+\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NO}_2 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix} \text{SbF}_6^-$					2	
	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}^+\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix} \text{PF}_6^-$						2
Stabilizer	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}^+\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix} \text{Cl}^-$	0.10	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20
State after storage for 30 days at room temp. in the dark		O	O	Δ	O	O	Δ
Curing time by irradiation of sunlight (min)	Immediately after preparation	20	30	15	60	20	15
	After storage for 30 days at room temp.	30	40	25	90	30	30

Examples 39 - 41

Stabilization of each composition which has been prepared using 100 parts by weight of an alicyclic epoxy resin and 2 parts by weight of p-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate as cationic polymerization catalyst together with various types of stabilizers, was estimated in accordance with the procedure described in Examples 33 - 38. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

		Examples		
		39	40	41
Alicyclic epoxy resin		100	100	100
Catalyst		2	2	2
Stabilizer		0.10		
			0.10	
				0.10
State after storage for 30 days at room temp. in the dark		○	○	○
Curing time by irradiation of sunlight (min)	Immediately after preparation	20	15	20
	After storage for 30 days at room temp.	35	15	40

Examples 42 - 46

Stabilization of each composition which has been prepared using 100 parts by weight of an alicyclic epoxy resin and 2 parts by weight of p-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethyldimethylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate as cationic polymerization catalyst together with various types of stabilizers, was estimated in accordance with the procedure described in Examples 33 - 38. The results are shown in Table 9.

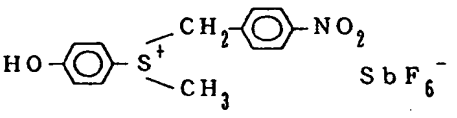
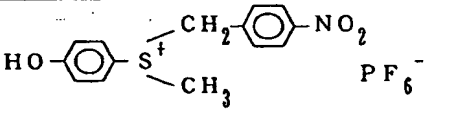
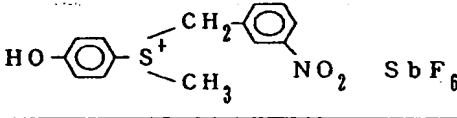
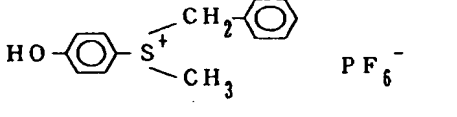
Table 9

		Examples				
		42	43	44	45	46
Alicyclic epoxy resin		100	100	100	100	100
Catalyst	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}^+\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NO}_2 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix} \quad \text{SbF}_6^-$	2	2	2	2	2
Stabilizer	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{S}^+ \text{Cl}^-$	0.10				
	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}^+-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \quad 2\text{Cl}^-$		0.10			
	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}^+ \text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{Cl}^-$			0.10		
	$\text{NO}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SCH}_3 \quad \text{Cl}^-$				0.10	
	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{S}^+-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{Cl}^-$					0.10
State after storage for 30 days at room temp. in the dark		○	○	△	△	△
Curing time by irradiation of sunlight (min)	Immediately after preparation	20	25	15	15	15
	After storage for 30 days at room temp.	25	30	20	25	25

Comparative examples 7 - 10

Stabilizer-free equivalent compositions were prepared and subjected to the similar tests in accordance with the procedure described in Examples 33 - 38. The results are shown in Table 10. In these cases, the samples after storage for 30 days at room temperature in the dark were not tested for curing time.

Table 10

		Comparative examples			
		7	8	9	10
Alicyclic epoxy resin		100	100	100	100
Cationic polymerization catalyst		2			
			2		
				2	
					2
State after storage for 30 days at room temp. in the dark		x	x	x	x
Curing time by irradiation of sunlight (min)	Immediately after preparation	10	50	10	10
	After storage for 30 days at room temp.	-	-	-	-

Examples 47 - 52, Comparative examples 11 and 12

Compositions which have been prepared from 100 parts by weight of styrene and indicated amounts of a cationic polymerization catalyst and of a stabilizer, were stored at 40°C for 30 days. Thereafter the conversion of the styrene was calculated from ¹H-NMR spectra of the compositions. The results are shown in Table 11.

Table 11

		Examples						Comparative examples	
		47	48	49	50	51	52	11	12
	Styrene	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Catalyst								
	$\text{CH}_3 \text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}^+\text{C}_5\text{H}_9 \text{ SbF}_6^-$	3	3	3				3	
	$\text{CH}_3 \text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}^+(\text{CN})\text{C}_5\text{H}_4 \text{ SbF}_6^-$				3	3	3		3
	Stabilizer								
	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{S}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{ CH}_3 \text{ SO}_4^-$	0.2			0.2				
	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{S}^+ \text{ Cl}^-$		0.2			0.2			
	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{ Cl}^-$			0.2			0.2		
	Conversion after storage at 40°C for 30 days (cp)	0	2	4	2	1	3	63	55

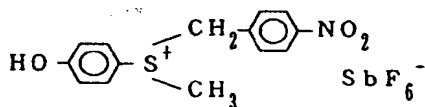
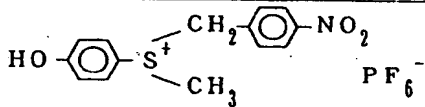
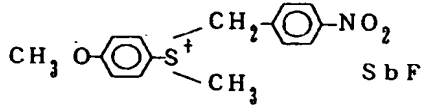
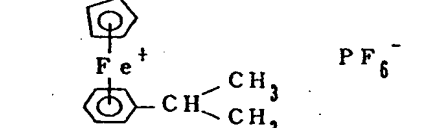
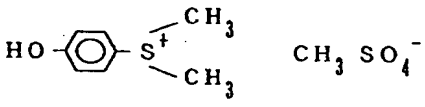
Examples 53 - 56, Comparative examples 13 - 15

According to the conditions described in Table 12, compositions were prepared by incorporating 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate (Celloxide 2021; ex DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.), a cationic polymerization catalyst and a stabilizer. Then each of the compositions prepared was left at 25°C in the dark and time-dependently estimated for viscosity and curing property, where the curing property was determined in the following way:

each composition was applied on a hard polyvinyl chloride plate using a spincoater until its thickness finally reaches around 5 μm, and then the plate was passed through UV-ray irradiated from a high pressure mercury lamp (2 kW, 80 w/cm) which has been set at 8 cm-high from the plate, the radiation of UV-ray being continued until the tack of the surface of the coating was disappeared, and the curing property was represented as an irradiated amount (mJ/cm²) required until the disappearance of the tack.

The results are shown in Table 12.

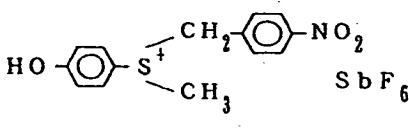
Table 12

		Exampmles				Comparative examples		
		53	54	55	56	13	14	15
	Celloxide 2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Cationic polymerization catalyst							
	 SbF_6^-	1.5				1.5		
	 PF_6^-		1.5				1.5	
	 SbF_6^-			1.5				
	 PF_6^-				1.5			1.5
	Stabilizer							
	 CH_3SO_4^-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
	Viscosity (25°C, cps)							
	Initial	220	221	219	223	220	221	223
	After 7 days					Gelation		
	After 14 days							
	After 30 days	242	347	329	357		2100	4700
	Curing property (mJ/cm ²)							
	Initial	58	230	58	230	58	230	230
	After 7 days							
	After 14 days	58	230	58	230		230	230
	After 30 days	58	230	58	230		230	

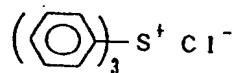
Examples 57 - 62

According to the conditions described in Table 13, compositions were prepared by incorporating 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate (ex DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., Celloxide 2021), a cationic polymerization catalyst and a stabilizer, and time-dependently estimated for viscosity and curing property in the similar way to that in Examples 53 - 56. The results are shown in Table 13.

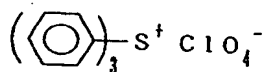
Table 13

		Examples					
		5 7	5 8	5 9	6 0	6 1	6 2
Celloxide 2021		100	100	100	100	100	100
Cationic polymerization catalyst		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Stabilizer	A - 1 A - 2 A - 1 0 A - 1 1 A - 2 0 A - 3 0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Viscosity (25°C, cps)							
Initial		220	220	220	220	220	220
After 30 days		572	570	1600	4400	490	660
Curing property (mJ/cm ²)							
Initial		58	58	58	58	58	58
After 30 days		58	58	58	58	58	58

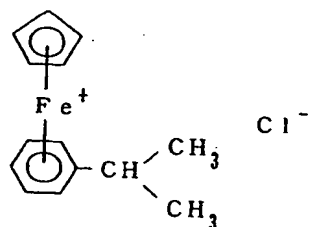
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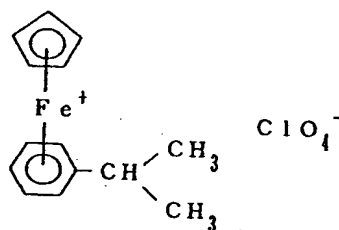
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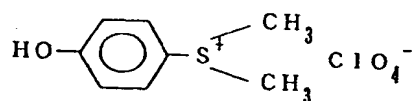
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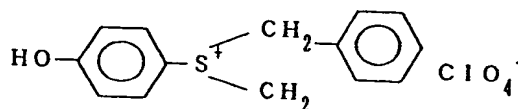
A - 11 :



A - 20 :



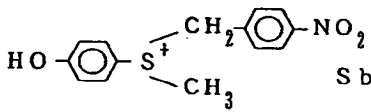
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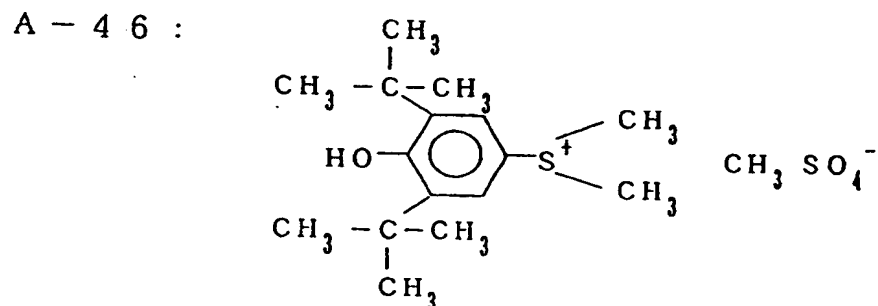
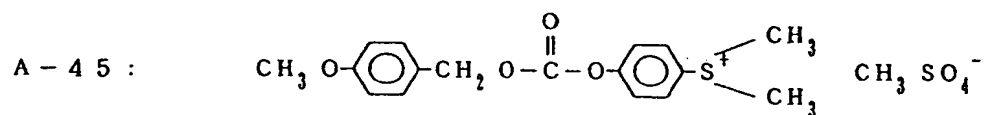
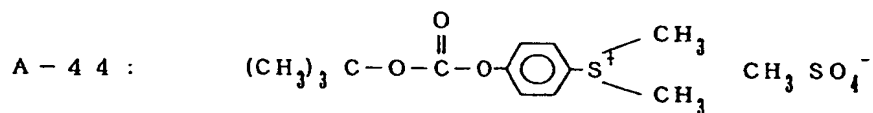
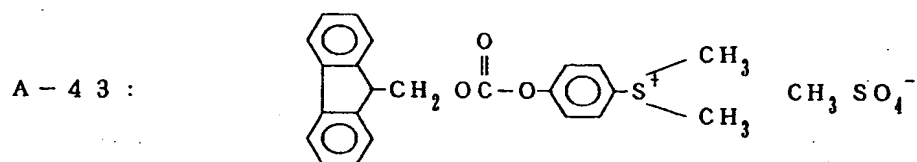
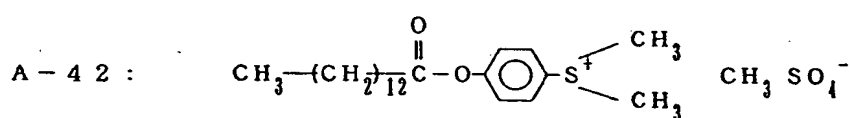
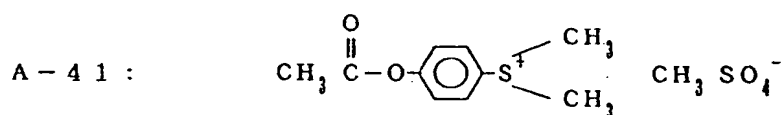
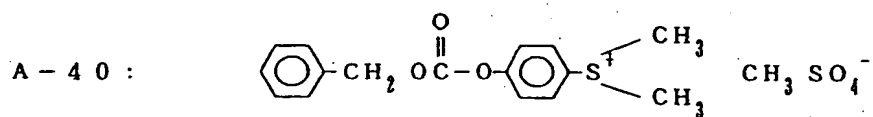


Examples 63 - 69

According to the conditions described in Table 14, compositions were prepared by incorporating together Celloxide 2021, a cationic polymerization catalyst and a stabilizer, and time-dependently estimated for viscosity and curing property in the similar way to that in Examples 53 - 56. The results are shown in Table 14.

Table 14

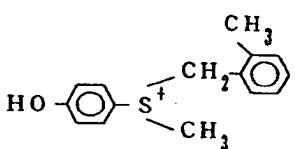
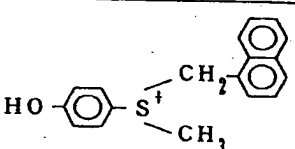
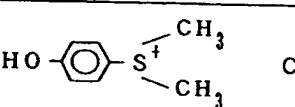
			Examples						
			63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Celloxide 2021			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cationic polymerisation catalyst			1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Stabilizer	A - 4 0 A - 4 1 A - 4 2 A - 4 3 A - 4 4 A - 4 5 A - 4 6		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Viscosity (25°C, cps)	Initial		222	221	219	224	221	223	220
	After 30 days		353	345	293	367	340	330	249
Curing property (mJ/cm ²)	Initial		58	58	77	77	116	77	116
	After 30 days		58	58	77	77	116	77	116



Examples 70 and 71, Comparative examples 16 and 17

According to the conditions described in Table 15, compositions were prepared by incorporating bisphenol A type epoxy resin (ex Yuka-Shell Epoxy, Epikote 828), a cationic polymerization catalyst and a stabilizer, and then stored at 30°C in the dark. The compositions after storage or immediately after preparation were subjected to the measurement of gelation time at 100°C using a Yasuda-Seiki gel time tester Model 153. In addition, The state of the samples after storage was observed and classified into: O, less increase of viscosity; Δ, increase of viscosity while the sample has a flowing property; and X, gelation. The results are shown in Table 15.

Table 15

		Exapmles		Comparative examples	
		70	71	16	17
Epikote 828		100	100	100	100
Cationic polymerization catalyst		1.5		1.5	
			1.5		1.5
Stabilizer		0.045	0.045		
Gelation time	Immediately after preparation	14'38"	2'37"	2'6"	1'10"
	After 15 days	16'20"	3'1"		
	After 30 days	18'23"	4'5"		
State after storage	Immediately after preparation	O	O	O	O
	After 15 days	O	O	X	X
	After 30 days	O	O	X	X

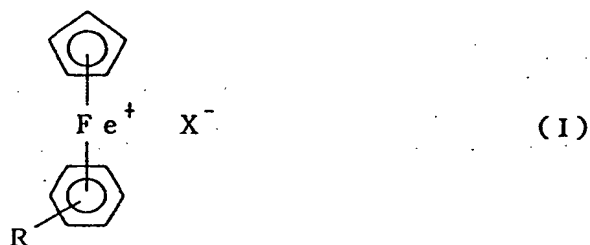
As evidenced from the results estimated in Examples 1 - 71 and Comparative examples 1 - 17, the cationically polymerizable organic material compositions according to the present invention have a long pot life and thus the method for stabilizing the compositions is excellent.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION

As stated above, the cationically polymerizable organic material compositions incorporated a given stabilizer(s) according to the present invention have excellent storage stability at room temperature or at room temperature in the dark, and impart a long pot life. Moreover, said compositions are capable of being polymerized or cured within a short time by irradiation of for instance light or electron beam or by heat-treatment. Accordingly the compositions of the present invention can achieve the expected objects.

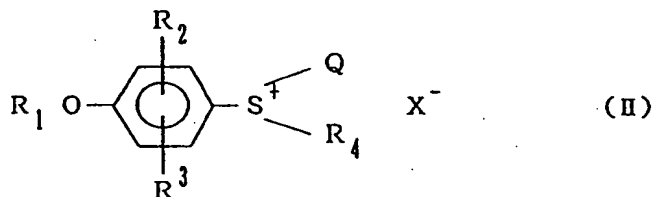
Claims

1. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition comprising a composition which contains a cationic polymerization catalyst(s) and a cationically polymerizable organic material(s) as essential ingredients, and one or more onium salts having a nucleophilic pair anion chosen from halogenide, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate and p-toluenesulfonate ions, or one or more iron aromatic compound salts represented by the general formula (I):



wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; and X is halogen, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate, or p-toluenesulfonate.

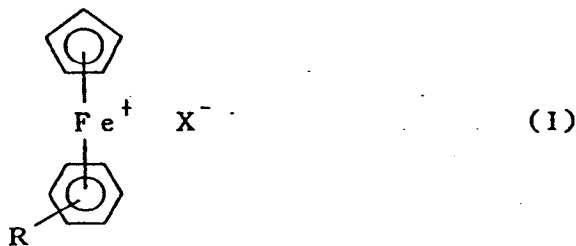
2. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to claim 1, wherein the onium salt is a sulfonium salt.
3. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the onium salt is represented by the general formula (II):



where R₁ is hydrogen, methyl group, acetyl group, methoxycarbonyl group, ethoxycarbonyl group, or benzyloxycarbonyl group; R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen, halogen, or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; R₄ is a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; Q represents a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, benzyl group, methylbenzyl group, dimethylbenzyl group, trimethylbenzyl group, chlorobenzyl group, dichlorobenzyl group, trichlorobenzyl group, nitrobenzyl group, dinitrobenzyl group, trinitrobenzyl group, or naphthylmethyl group; and X is halogen, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate, or p-toluenesulfonate.

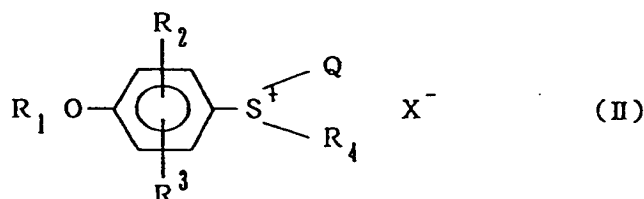
4. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the Q is a substituted or unsubstituted benzyl group in the general formula (II) as defined in claim 3.
5. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the onium salt is p-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride.
6. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the onium salt is p-hydroxyphenyldimethylsulfonium methyl sulfate.

7. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the onium salt is triphenylsulfonium chloride.
8. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to claim 1, wherein the onium salt is an ammonium salt.
9. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to claim 1, wherein the onium salt is a phosphonium salt.
10. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the cationically polymerizable organic material is an epoxy compound.
11. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the cationically polymerizable organic material is a cationically polymerizable vinyl compound.
12. A cationically polymerizable organic material composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the cationically polymerizable organic material is a cyclic organic ether.
13. A method for stabilizing a cationically polymerizable organic material composition with the composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12.
14. A method according to claim 13, wherein 0.01 - 20 parts by weight of one or more onium salts having a nucleophilic pair anion chosen from halogenide, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate and p-toluenesulfonate ions, or of one or more iron aromatic compound salts represented by the general formula (I) as defined in claim 1 is incorporated based on 100 parts by weight of a cationic polymerization catalyst.
15. A stabilizer for cationically polymerizable organic material compositions, which comprises one or more onium salts having a nucleophilic pair anion chosen from halogenide, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate and p-toluenesulfonate ions, or one or more iron aromatic compound salts represented by the general formula (I):



wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; and X is halogen, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate, or p-toluenesulfonate.

16. A stabilizer according to claim 15, wherein the onium salt is a sulfonium salt.
17. A stabilizer according to claim 15 or claim 16, wherein the onium salt is represented by the general formula (II):



wherein R₁ is hydrogen, methyl group, acetyl group, methoxycarbonyl group, ethoxycarbonyl group, or benzyloxycarbonyl group; R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen, halogen, or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; R₄ is a C₁-C₄ alkyl group; Q represents a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, benzyl group, methylbenzyl group, dimethylbenzyl group, trimethylbenzyl group, chlorobenzyl group, dichlorobenzyl group, trichlorobenzyl group, nitrobenzyl group, dinitrobenzyl group, trinitrobenzyl group, or naphthylmethyl group; and X is halogen, perchlorate, alkyl sulfate, or p-toluenesulfonate.

18. A stabilizer according to any one of claims 15 to 17, wherein the Q is a substituted or unsubstituted benzyl group in the general formula (II).

19. A stabilizer according to any one of claims 15 to 18, wherein the onium salt is p-nitrobenzyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethylsulfonium chloride.

20. A stabilizer according to any one of claims 15 to 17, wherein the onium salt is p-hydroxyphenyl-dimethylsulfonium methyl sulfate.

21. A stabilizer according to claim 15 or claim 16, wherein the onium salt is triphenylsulfonium chloride.

22. A stabilizer according to claim 15, wherein the onium salt is an ammonium salt.

23. A stabilizer according to claim 15, wherein the onium salt is a phosphonium salt.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/JP91/01557

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int. Cl. ⁵ C08F2/38, 4/00, C08G59/68, 65/02, 85/00, C08K5/56, C08L101/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched *		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC	C08F2/00-60, 4/00-82, C08G59/00-72, 65/00-48, 85/00, C08K5/00-59, C08L101/00-10	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	JP, A, 01-118564 (Toshiba Chemical Co., Ltd.), May 11, 1989 (11. 05. 89), (Family: none)	1-2, 10, 12-16
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁴</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claims or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"Z" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
January 30, 1992 (30. 01. 92)		February 18, 1992 (18. 02. 92)
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
Japanese Patent Office		

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 1985)